

as well as diversion of traffic to other routes, brought the downfall of Soldiers Summit. Many of the railroad facilities were removed, and with them went the people.

Today the ghost town has only a school with 12 pupils and one teacher. The businesses are few, and depend entirely on highway traffic for their support.

HAILSTONE

Hailstone, or Elkhorn as it has been known at times, was homesteaded in 1864 and 1865 in an area about nine miles north of Heber. The original settlers were William Paret Hailstone, Ann Davis Hailstone, William Davis and William Denton Moulton. During the time of homesteading William Davis married Mary Goddard Collins and William Moulton married Mary Lee and then later Mary Ann Davis.

Each of the original settlers homesteaded large acreages. They built small, log homes until larger dwellings could be constructed. One of the most elegant homes was built in 1877 by William Moulton, who prospered in many business ventures.

The house was constructed from sandstone brought from the Lake Cree area. Two front bedrooms were for his wives Mary and Mary Ann. Between the bedrooms was a large, beautiful parlor. There were two staircases leading to the upper story which included several more bedrooms. The house had two bathrooms, a luxury for its day, a huge, almost



The first log house in Hailstone. Owned by William Davis. Shown here on the horse is Rex Blackley.



The William Denton Moulton home built in 1877 in Hailstone. This home was a well known spot on the stage coach line. It was one of the showplaces in the valley in the early days.

"refrigerator like" pantry, three full rooms and a vegetable cellar in the basement. The floors were cedar, an inch and a half thick.

Mr. Moulton prospered in selling supplies to mining camps at Park City. He set up a complete spread on his ranch to handle his business, including a two-story milk shed with a pipeline leading to the dairy room in the house and another pipe line leading back to the calf shed for skim milk. There was a large slaughter house, an ice house and a well inside the barn. For its day it was very complete.

The house became so well known that the stage coach line from Heber City to Salt Lake built a side road so that passengers could view both back and front of the home and its surroundings.

When Mr. Moulton died his brother-in-law Orson H. Lee became foreman and owner of the property and for 30 years carried on the same work, selling supplies to mining camps as Mr. Moulton did. His three sons helped in the operation, and one son, Fay Lee, owned the property until it was torn down in 1959 to make way for new highway developments.

Others who came to the Hailstone area to homestead included Henry Cluff, Henry H. Walker, Benjamin Norris, John Buttery, Edward Dillon, John Swift and a Mr. Walkey. A daughter of the Hailstones, Emily, and her husband, Joseph Morris, operated the original Hailstone property, and their sons Harry, Moroni and Rodney and then the sons of Harry Morris took over the operation.

When William Davis died in 1891 his property was taken over by his sons William H. and Robert Davis. In 1939 some of the land was sold to the New Park Mining Company and the remaining part was sold to the LDS Church for a welfare farm.

The Henry Cluff property was sold to James and Sarah McDonald who later sold it to George A. Fisher, the founder of Keetley and Gail

Fisher—they built a number of small homes on the property which he rented to men working at the Park Utah Mine.

The Benjamin Norris property was known for an American Flag that he painted on a cliff near his home. The flag can be seen from the highway, and was repainted yearly under the direction of Isabelle Baum who maintained the tradition until her death since then it has been painted by Veterans of Foreign Wars of Heber.

Hailstone's greatest industrial development, apart from its support to the mining industry, came in 1929 when the Great Lakes Timber Company was established by Elmer Peterson, a Denver lumberman, and Michael J. Sweeney, a veteran western timberman. The lumbering operation prospered and in 1933 Mr. Sweeney became general manager and then sole owner in 1946. The company continued with its headquarters at Hailstone until 1960 when it moved to LaPoint in Uintah County. Before it moved from Hailstone the company was one of the largest industrial lumber and timber companies in the country. Recreational developments in forest land had reduced the available cutting timber in the Hailstone area of the Wasatch National Forest, which necessitated the move away from the area.

Schools and a branch of the Church existed for a time in Hailstone. The first school and a small cabin across the road from the William D. Moulton home. George Wootton was the first teacher and taught just one year. The next school was held in a little log cabin near the Cluff home and continued there several years until a larger building was constructed near Keetley to handle all the school children in the area. The Elkhorn Branch of the Church also held its meetings here.

A new, red brick school house was finally built in Keetley and was used by all the families in the area until the Wasatch School Board consolidated schooling in the Heber schools.

Some farming and dairy operations still continue at Hailstone, but motorists driving through the area on a new, widened highway hardly slow down now as they pass through what used to be homes, farms and buildings of a very happy people.

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CHAPTER SIX

And They Grew in Wisdom

Wilderness country and the bitter forces of nature were puny competitors to the will and determination of Provo Valley's pioneers. Adversity, misfortune, grief—these were everyday words in Provo Valley. Yet, the "vision" of a better life inspired the early settlers to struggle and persevere against all odds. For many of the people the better life came only after years of toil and sorrow. For others it came in the assurance that their children would live better than they did.

To assure this better life for the new generation, the pioneer people were quick to establish schools in their new valley. Education in the one or two room log school houses was a far cry from the modern educational programs of today. However, it was a beginning and a firm foundation for later growth.

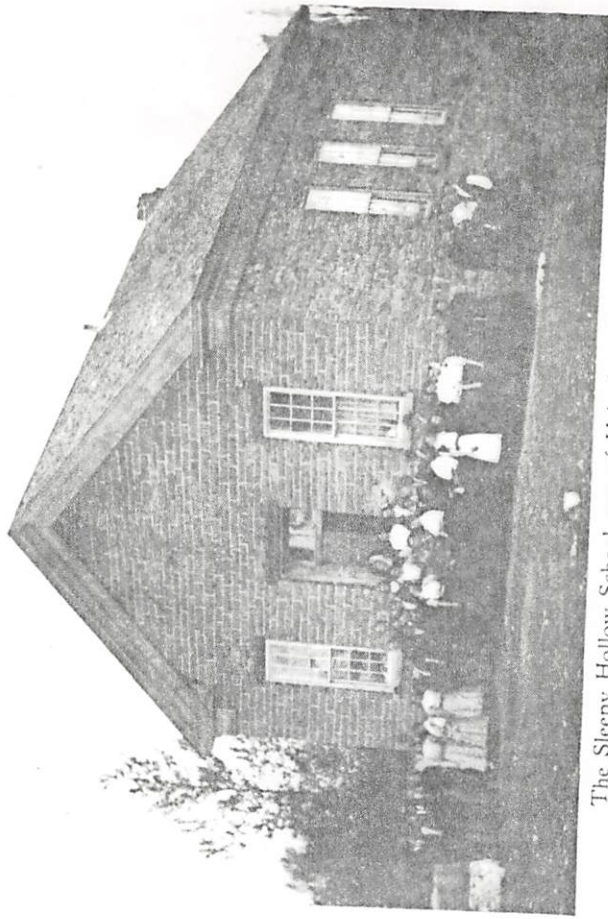
In the early schools, students sat on benches made of split logs supported by wooden legs inserted at a suitable angle in the logs to insure rigid support. They wrote on stone slabs and used damp cloths for erasers. The various grades, or readers as they were known, all met in the same room under the guidance of one teacher.

Tuition for the schools amounted to about \$1.50 per term, which was paid either in cash or produce though most often the latter. Many attended only one term, consisting of about six weeks, since their help was needed on the farms and in the canyons.

The valley's first school was held in the joint community building erected for the July 24th Pioneer Day celebration in 1860. The structure, located on what is now the corner of 3rd North and 2nd West, served as a Church house, school building, dance hall and theatre.

Small schools were quickly developed in each of the communities that sprang up throughout the valley. Typical of the rudimentary education offered is a description given by Henry Van Wagoner in 1933 to Dorothy Holmes. He told of children of all ages in Midway filing into a little one room log school house to sit on slab benches while Simon Higgenbotham instructed them in reading, writing and arithmetic. Thirty students laid down their slates and Wilson readers and ran to nearby ditches for water.

As the valley grew there were 22 independent districts or schools established. Two were maintained in the Center-Lake Creek area, while two more were in Charleston—one near the mound now extending into the Deer Creek Reservoir and one in the upper area near the present Winterton ranches. Two schools were in the Daniel area, one in the



The Sleepy Hollow School, one of Heber's early school buildings.

upper section on the hill near the original James J. Howe ranch, and another in the valley below.

At least two separate schools were maintained in the Midway area, one in the upper and one in the lower settlements before the two joined to form the single Midway community.

In the area north of Heber, three one-room schools were located, one at Riverdale on the corner just north of the Midway road and the intersection of U.S. Highway 40, another near Keetley where the Great Lakes Lumber operation later stood, and the third at Bench Creek above Woodland on the south side of the Provo River.

Wallsburg likewise had a school in the upper valley area known as "Rose Hill" and one on the grounds now occupied by the Wallsburg Ward Chapel.

In these early schools, young people with the ability to read, write and "figure" were used to teach some of the school subjects. John W. Crook, who like his father, John Crook, preserved much of the early history in personal journals, lists the following as some of these teachers:

William Chatwin, Henry Chatwin, C. B. Nugent, David L. Murdoch, Kezia Carroll, Mary Clyde Willis, Thomas Hicken, Jr., Samuel Wing, George Barzee, Margion G. and Charles Shelton, Henry Clegg, Henry Aird, Alfred T. Bond, William Buys, Josephine Cluff, Isabelle Todd Hicken and Heber Moulton.

Others mentioned in the journals who were "imported" or profes-

Hailstone